NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1880.

#### Vel. XL., No. 12 447.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED NEW MILITARY DIVISION. THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMPSON-THE CORESPONDENCE BETWEEN BAYARD AND CONFLING-STEERAGE PASSENGERS TO BE PRO-

A new military division, it is said, is to be created soon, to the command of which General Schefield will be assigned. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, has tendered his resignation to the President, in consequence of his having accepted the presidency of the American branch of the Panama Canal Company. The correspondence between Senators Conkling and Bayard, in regard to the statements published in The Philadelphia Press, has been furnished for publication. Virginia Republicans are seeking representation in the Cabinet.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION. HIS DECI-ION TO ACCEPT THE PRESIDENCY OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE PANAMA CANAL COM-

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- The Post of this morning contains the following interview with Secretary Thompson. In reply to an inquiry, the Secretary said: "I have tendered my resignation as Secretary of the Navy, and have decided to accept the presidency of the American branch of the Panama Canal Company. The branch will not be organized until the first week in January, and I cannot say who my will be until after the organization takes

"What do you believe to be the prespects for the successful accomplishment of the purposes of the Pasama Company ?" asked the reporter.

I think they are very flattering," was the response "Up to the present time \$120,000,000 have been subscribed. Before leaving New-York to-day I was informed of the amount of the subscriptions."

"Do you know that the Nicaragua Company pro poses to organize immediately, and start a rival cuterprise to the Panama Company ?"

I have been told that a meeting of gentlemen was held in this city last night to discuss the feasibility of organizing a company to build a canal over the Nicaragua route. It may be that the gentlemen who I anderstand have obtained a concession from the Nicaraguan Government will be successful in their plans. I don't think, however, that two canals will be necessary to transport vessels across the Isthmus of Panama."

The following dispatch was received yesterday by one of the most prominent business men in Washington from a weit-known diplomat in Paris:

ington from a well-known chapter and from the Arms, D c. 11.—Three million deliars, reputed destined to lathernee United States Congress and press. Thompson's acceptance published under Lessen's surfacility.

This telegram was shown Mr. Thompson, He laughed heartily as he read it. "It is probable that This telegram was shown Mr. Thompson, He laughed heartily as he read it. "It is probable that the last clause of the telegram is true. I am sure that the first clause of the dispatch is false," he said. Mr. Thompson says that he does not know who will be appointed as his successor in the Navy Department. The American branch of the Panana Company will have its headquarters in New-York, The Secretary declined to say how much money has been subscribed by American imaniciers to M. De Lessen's broject.

### CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

A NEW DIVISION TO BE CREATED AND GENERAL SCHOFIELD TO BE PLACED IN COMMAND-RU-MORS ABOUT GENERAL HOWARD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 12.-It is understood to have been decided that a new division will soon be creared, and that General Schofield will be assigned to its command, when he is relieved from duty as commander of the Department of West Point. The new division will comprise the Departments of Arizona and Texas, and part of the Department of Missouri.

In view of the early completion of rathroad communication with the Pacific, through New-Mexico and Arizona, and its connection with the Texas radroads, the new military division will form an important command. It is also expected that General Angar, now in command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Newport Barracks, Kr., will be sent to command the Department of Texas, relieving Colonel D. S. Stanley, who was temporarily assigned to that command on the retirement of General Ord.

It has been decided that General O. O. Howard will not return to the Department of the Columbia. eral Augar, now in command of the Department of

It has been decided that General O. O. Howard will not return to the Department of the Columbia, but will have an Eastern department. Great se creey has been observed at the War Department regarding the particular command to which General lioward will be assigned, and in view of this unusual reticence many officers have formed the opinion that it may be the intention of the President to retire General McDowell and promote General Howard to be Major-General. It is known that General Sherman is very determined that General McDowell shall be retired because his warm personal friend, General Ord, has been, and that he has made very strong representations to the President on the subject. There are fears that, if General Pope, who is the the senior Brigadier-General, were nominated for Major-General, he would be rejected by the Senate on account of the Fitz John Porter matter. General Howard is the second Brigadier-General on the list, and it is said that the Senate would make no difficulty in confirming him.

General Howard has twice been passed over when a promotion to the rank of Major General was made. General Bancock and General Schofield were both General Hancack and General Schoheid were both General Howard's juniors in the Volunteer Service, and both were made Major-Generals over his head by Andrew Johnson when he was President. It is eaid on good authority that General Sherman, who is very friendly to General Howard, is strongly averse to his assignment to West Point, and has recommended Colonel Getty for that place.

#### SENATORS BAYARD AND CONKLING. CORRESPONDENCE THAT TOOK PLACE LAST NO VEMBER-MR. BAYARD'S DISCLAIMER OF THE

STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN "THE PRESS." WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The following statement and the appended letters have been furnished for

The publication in The Philadelphia Press, signed by C. A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, George S. Bontweil and Noah Davis, dated in New York, November 29, 1880,

that the subjoined letters should also be published. The dates of these letters and their contents fully ex-

myself.
Mr. F. A. Burr, one of the editors of The Press, had received in Philadelphia a letter from me prior to Novem-te: 26, in which I stated the falsety and malice of the report of my speech at Dover, which had been pub-lished in The Press of October 29. After the foregoing

correspondence.

No further statement on my part was deemed necessary. An interval of nearly three weeks etapsed before the parties published the card alluded to, in which they denounce as faise the alleged report of a speech which weeks before I had stated to be untrue. These facts are substituted to the indexicut of air honorable men.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1880. T. F. BAYARD,

MR. CONKLING DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION. UTIGA, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1880. DEAR SIR: I ask your attention to the following news paper report of remarks alleged to have been made by you in a public speech at Dover, Del., bear the end of

"That he may not claim he is misropresented, we give

a verbatim report of the language he used : "When that interview took place very distinguished gentiemen were present, the sentor Senator from New-York among others, Mr. Conking; also Mr. Noah Davis, the District-Attorney; Mr. Arthur, the Cotlector; Mr. Jayne, the spy, or special agent they called him; all were present. Mr. Boutwell, that distinguished financier, who was Secretary of the Treasury, was also there. And they all stood around this unknypy merchant who and given his \$25,000 subscription to General Grant, this president of the Young Mee's Caristian Association, this member of the Union League, and this president of the Chamber of Commerce. He thought that would protect him. Not much! Not much! They took from that man's pocket in one sum \$267,000 in money, and they divided it among themselves. [Great laughter,] Gentlemen, this is no exaggeration of figure of speech. There it stands upon the record, and I want to tell you it is a thing of which I have knowledge and accaus of knowledge." "When that interview took place very distinguished

day, October 29, 1880. The State Sentinel, published at Dover on the 30th of October, contains the same report

Dover on the Soth of October, contains the same report in substance.

The appearance of these two publications in journals near you, and their having gone thus far without contradiction or correction, will, I trust, seem sufficient excuse for bringing them to your notice. Will you maker me whether you did make this statement in term or in substance! It is hardly necessary to add that this inquiry is not meant to imply that I suppose you did, or would, make such an afterance. My purpose is only to adopt the most natural, convenient mode to set right as injustice, greater, perhaps, to you than to others. Your observed servant.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. Senator, Whimmston, Del.

MR. BAYARD'S REPLY. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter dated the 13th instant, accompanied by a newspaper cutting, purporting to be an extract from a report of a public speech

made by me at Dover, in this State, "near the end of the I made but one speech at Dover, and spoke then with-

I made but one speech at Dover, and spoke then with out notes. Until I received your letter I never knew that any report had been made or poblished.

The Press, from which you tell me you cut the extract, is a Poliadelphia paper, and The Sentinch's guidelied in Dover. Both are Republican in pointes, and I have never seen a copy of either during or since the canvass. Reading for the first time the extract you wind me, it appears to me so grossy placeturate as to cause the be-lief that it could not have been written by an honest person.

is that it could not have been written by an honest person.

I remember well speaking of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. and the proceeding under which a great sum of money (\$27,000 was wrongfully taken from their pockets. I described and denounced in severe terms the "moiety system" and the share when in this case accurate to the collector, surveyor and mayal officer and the informer (Jayne or Herge), and stated that "the sentor remaind room New-York, Mr. Conking, was understood to have received compensation, as their counsel, from Messra Arthur, Cornell and Laffin for his services and assistance in the transaction"; also that my anthornly for this statement was derived from a document published by one of the Houses of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of Congress, accompanied by testimony and statements made in open debate on the flaor of the floures of July, 1870. That act requires that three months notice be given, and the floor of the passage of a bill.

JUSTICE STRONG'S IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT.

It is reliably stated to-hight that Justice Strong will occur be a sea to in the Scretcher, and the incompanies of the Lord of the Scretcher, and the suppose to

MR. CONKLING DEMANDS AN EXPLICIT ANSWER.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1880. DEAR SIR: I read with surprise your letter of the 5th instant, just received. I melosed you a statement, widely published in two newspapers, of definite charges said to have been pub-

their truth.

These charges were of vulawful and criminal conduct appared together to several persons, of whose I am I asked you whether you made the statement, found seem to call for a frank disclaimer or actual

would see in to call for a frank disclaimer or actuals ion. You answer nothing as to any one concerned except me; as 10 me your denial is inferential by impercuang the honesty of the reporter, and then you proceed with a new, a quite different and erroneous stitement, which you say you utered, as to me, in the form of alleging what "was understood."

Thus your response to a plain and warrantable inquiry is one which does not meet the inquiry, but consists chiefly of allegations far different, and, though less injurious, offensive and untrue, basing them, you say, on publications and statements of which I have no knowledge. Do you wish to leave the matter here I If you think it deserves further attention will you answer my question, namely, whether the jundlished statement seni

question, namely, whether the probabed statement sen you in print was made by you? Your obedient servain Eoscor. COSNIMG. The Hon. T. F. BAYARD, Senator, Wilmington, Del.

MR. BAYARD'S SECOND REPLY. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 21, 1880. SIR: Your letter dated the 17th inst., and postmarked ie 10th, was received this morning. You sent me on he 13th an anonymous communication cut from a Resubhean newspaper in Philadelphia, purporting to be an extract from a public speech made by me at Dover,

an extract from a public speech made by me at Dover, near the end of the recent canwass.

I should not nave consider da statement so irresponsibly made worthy of notice, but as you did I replied to you instantly in a spirt of couriesy that I had never before seen or neard of the article; that it was so grossly inaccurate as to cause the behef it could not have been written by an honest person. But as I had spicen of the case of Props. Dodge & Co., and mentioned you in connection with it, I went on candidit to give you, as fully as the copy enabled the, what I did say, which necessarily excluded what I did not say, and technical " all of my speech which had any reference to you or the Molecy quastion."

The extract you sent me is untrue, and I believe managed a not be appropriated as your letter and the set of the contract of the course of the letter of the contract you sent me is untrue, and I believe managed and the propriet as your letter.

doicy question."

The extract you sent me is untrue, and I believe ma-teriously so, and I can but be surprised, as your letter had assiged me you did not mean "to imply that you apposed I did or would make such an atter since," that any further statement than that contained in my letter

ould be desired.
In that latter I also expressed my regret if the slight-

The publications to which I made reference, of which you say you have no knowledge, which relate to your slieged connection with the case of Flaips, Dodge & Co., you will find in the testimeny of Mr. William E. Dodge, at page 226, and of the Hon. Noal Davis, at pages 247 and 248, of House M Sectimeness Dodmontis, No. 244 of First Session, XLillid Congress.

The statement of William P. Wood. I have already stated, was published in The New-Fork San of the 28th uitimo. To your inquiry, whether I "wish to leave the matter here!" I can only reply that I have no wish on the subject, but to be simply just to myself and offices, and wherever that leads me, I shall try to follow. Your obedient servant.

The Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, Utica, N. Y.

WRONGS OF THE PONCAS. DEFENCE BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AGAINST CHARGES MADE AT A RECENT MEETING

Washinton, Dec. 12.-Secretary Schurz has critten and marled to J. D. Long, Governor of Massachaserts, a long letter in reply to the speeches delivered on the resolutions passed at a meeting held in Boston on the 3d of December for the purpose of expressing sym the Penca Dakota lands to the Sioux: the sufferings thereafter sustained by the Poneas at the hands of the Sioux; the passage of laws by Congress providing for the Poncas' removal to the Indian Territory; the sending of Inspector Kemble to the Ponca Reserv in 1877 to obtain their consent; his report that their consent was given at a council held soon afterward, and the subsequent proceedings in the removal of the whole tribe to a portion of the Quapaw Reserve in the Indian

Theritory.

The Secretary says that all the legislation which brought about the removal and the initiatory steps taken to this end occurred before the present Administration came into power. The removal was effected while he was compelled to give all his attention to nequanting himself with the duties of his new position, and was compelled to leave the details of the several hursans to their older, On the Ponca affair he accepted the judgment of the indian Commissioner, who was sustained in his opinion by Bishop Hare. The details of the case did not come clearly before him until the Ponca chiefs arrived in Washington and told their story.

ory. "I concluded," he continues, " that they had suffered "I concluded," he continues," that they had suitered great hardship in losing the reservation originally conferred upon them by treaty, after a so-cated consent which appeared not to have been a free expression of their will. They had also endured many disasters on their way to the Indian Territory, and after their arrival there were greatly afflicted by disease and lost a large number of their people by death. Then the question of reduces presented itself. They requested permission to return to Dakota. This request was denied, not without very careful consideration."

very careful consideration."

The Secretary counterates the difficulties in the way The Secretary commerates the difficulties in the way of granting the request—the danger from the Shoux, who occupy the old Pones lands, and the encouragement which lawless whites would receive from the removal of the Poneas from land coveled for settlement. The Secretary argues that it are aris from this complication of difficulties that the Poneas, after the great fundamental mastace of ecting their lands to the shoux in 1868, were more the victims of unfortunate circumsances than of evil designs on the part of any-body connected with the Interior D-partment, and claims that the wrongs suffered by the Poneas were first made public in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affars. He declares that the petition received from the Ponea chiefs a few weeks ago asking permission to come on to Washington for the purpose of relinquishing all claims to the Dakota lands and making arrangements for permanent settlement in their present location was not obtained by fraud, but was the "outgrowth of a very natural sentiment growing among the people." He defends the action of Agent Whitney in regard to Mr. Tibbals, and says he prefers to take the word of the former in preference to that of the latter.

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE-SOUTH IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1880. Virginia Republicans will urge the appointment of either Judge House or General Wickham as the member of Garfield's Cabinet from the South. Judge House is the United States Judge in the Northern District of Virginia. He is a Republican of somewhat conservative leanings, is held in high esteem by both Democrats and Republicans, and is a jurist tell you it is a thing of which I have knowledge and of much ability. General Wickham was a Confed-bream of knowledge."

of much ability. General Wickham was a Confed-erate Major-General, although a Union man at

heart, and has been an earnest and consistent Re publican since the war. He is a native Virginian; is a man of large wealth; is an active railroad man, being the president and practical manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, and is a very determined opponent of Mahone. The Virginia Republicans predict that Mahone. The Virginia acousticans predict that Mahone will act with the Democrats, and say that his coquetting with the Republicans is simply a bid for Federal patronage under the Gurlield Adoministration. In commenting upon the effort of Judge Campbell, of West Virginia, to secure a Cabinet position, they misst that West Virginia cannot properly be called a Southern State, and does not deserve recognition in the Cabinet upon that account. upon that account.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT. General Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has written a letter to the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committee relative to the new device for a beer-stamp can-

celler, which the Internal Revenue Bureau is urged by a large lobby to adopt. General Raum says that the adoption of the invention would be a heavy tax upon the consumers, costing at least 40 cents per barrel; that it is of doubtful utility; that it would cost the taxpayers nearly a million of dollars to make the experiment, and that Congress ought not to leave the selection of such a device to the discre-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1889. two or three days ago, says there is little doubt that seaster Jones will be elected for another term in the United States Senate. Persons who have had opportunity for forming a cor-

rect indement in regard to the matter say that General

Hazen's appointment as Chief Signal Officer will be con-firmed by the Senate without much delay, notwithstand-ing the outery which is being made against it. Representative Butterworth intends to introduce to

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SIOVING ON LIMA. Valparaiso, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1880. Seventeen transports, with 9,000 men, left Arica on the 15th of November to enter upon the cam paign against Lima.

ANOTHER IRISH MEETING.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12, 1880. A large land meeting was held to-day near Ballina. An abusive resolution was passed protesting against the language of Chief Justice. May and expressing belief that the trial of the agitators will be unfair if he is allowed to preside.

Entity, Dec. 12, 1880.

The North German Gazette criticises the Government measures in Ireland, and says if the Peace Preservation Act had not been allowed to lapse for party reasons it would have been more effective in suppressing sedition than all the Government's unitary measures.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1880.

The brothers Moore, charged with being accessories to the murder of Wheeler, at Oola, have been discharged on account of tack of evidence.

that a steward has been shot at Knockmore. The Standard says: " We understand that the parlia-

with the Government."

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London unexpectedly.

It is stated that a battation of the Scots Guards will shortly proceed to Ireland.

A dispatch to The limes from Dublin says each day brings fresh evidence that the country is hurrying on b strates and bounds toward revolution.

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE QUARREL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12, 1880. An article in the Golos, which is believed indicate the tendency of the Russian Foreign Office, refers to the short time left to China wherein to comto a decision, and to the opinion expressed in Chinese official circles that in default of an agreement war may be avoided by postnoning such decision indefinitely, leaving Kuldja under Russian rule, reverting to former treaty relations, and trusting to time to remove the existing difficulties. The Golos insists on energetic and decisive measures, and says if indefinite postponement be proposed it will simply be a purce of Asiatic canning, resorted to with the object of waiting until Russia is involved in European difficulties. The Golos adds that Russia must seed an ultimatem to China.

## PAPAL APPOINTMENTS.

Powe Dec 12 1880 At a private consistory to-morrow the Pope vill announce the creation of Monsignor Hasson as nal, the appointment of the Rev. Uiloa Larrios to be Bishop of Nicaragan, the transfer of Bishop Hogan be Bishop of Nearagan, the trabsfer of Bishop Hogan from St. Joseph, M.S., to Kansaa City, Mo.; Bishop Feehan from Nashwile, Fean, to Chicage, and Bishop Corngan from Newark, N. J., to New York; the creation of sev-eral Cardinals in petto, and the appointment of several French and Spanish Bishops and Bishops in partinus infidetium. [The transfers in the United States, referred to in this dispatch, have taken place already.]

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1880. A dispatch to *The Times* from Rome says the Pope has conferred on D. J. Murphy, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco. the hereditary title of Marquis, in recognition of his great services to religion in America and Europe.

MINISTER HILLIARD ASSAILED.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 24, via Lisbon In the Chamber of Deputies, Senor Moreira has attacked the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, the United States Minister, for his anti-slavery attitude. Senor Duarte question to the Premier respecting the Minister's attendance at an anti-slavery banquet on November 20.

The Senate has passed a bill rendering Protestants, naturalized foreigners and freedmen eligible to seats in

\* SOUTH AFRICAN DISTURBANCES. Cape Town, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1880. A foraging party in the Leribe district has

seen compelled to retire, with the loss of thirteen Affairs in the Transvani are very serious. The Boer are assembling in large numbers, and threaten to resort to force. An attempt will be made to arrest the ring-leaders, and a proclamation has been issued warning the Boers of the results of persistence in the agitation.

GAMBETTA ON ANTI-REPUBLICANS. PARIS, Dec. 12, 1880.

M. Gambetta, in distributing the prizes of the Polytechnic Association to day, said : " At a certain epoch Reactionists caused me some alarm; but now I am tranquil, and, when I think to what decrading sophisms they have resorted to retain an appearance of vitanity, I gaze and pass on." THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1880.

A dispatch from Berlin to The Daily News

says Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to Austria, is about to visit Prince Bismarck, to consult him on the Greek question, and a dispatch to the same purnal from Vienna announces that he has already gone to Friedrichsiuh.

THE KURDS ROUTED LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1880. A dispatch from Teheran to The Standard reports that the Persians have destroyed Usini, killing many inhabitants. They afterward defeated 12,000 Kurds at Mergewar. Sheik Abdullah is organizing a loroe for another attack in the spring. SENATORS TO BE ELECTED.

THE CANDIDATES IN TWO STATES. ANYBODY'S RACE IN NEW JERSEY-SIX PROMINENT NAMES MENTIONED-FAVORABLE OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR GALUSHA A. GROW.

There is much interest shown in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania in the coming election of two Republicans to the United States Senate to succeed Messrs. Randolph and Wallace. The final refusal of Mr. Potts to be a candidate before the New-Jersey Legislature leaves the contest in that State in a very unsettled condition. There are six prominent candidates now in the field. In Pennsylvania the Hon. Galusha A. Grow is thought to stand the best chance for election, but there is much uncertainty expressed as to the result.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY. MR. POTTS DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE-THE MEN

PUT FORWARD BY NEWARK AND CAMDEN-ANY

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.-The Republicans of New-Jersey have been pelied with reproaches from all quarters for their defeat ever since the late election, but they have received little credit for having on a United States Senator for the party. Indeed, they have been so justly incensed at the loss of the Governorship they have hardly been in the bumor themselves to take any account of the substantial gains which they may yet secure. For thirty days after the election the more pugnacious leaders were hoping that the question would be re pened when the Legislature met. The fraudulent increase of the Democratic majority in Middlesex, and the palpable cheating in other districts, seemed to demand investigation, but the formal and final refusal of Mr. Potts to file the required protest at last left the executive machinery of the State with the Democrats as an undisturbed possession. Since then there has remained nothing to distract attention from the Senatorship, and the question of who is to be Mr. Randolph's successor has come to be one of absorbing interest. Mr. Potts could easily command the situation for humself, but he -refuses to Ex-Senator Conover, who arrived here from Florida | take the field against any of the gentlemen who supported him loyally in his canvass for Governor,

The candidates who have been encouraged by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Potts naturally divide into the Newark group and the Camden group, representing East and West Jersey-for the old line which divided the Colony into 'The Jerseys' has never been obliterated from the political geography of the State. Newark modestly puts forward but three names as yet, although she might nominate a dezen without bankrupting her stock of statesmenship. Of the three, the Honorable Cortlandt Parker is one to whom a large class of intelligent Jerseymen instinctively turn as to a man of Senatorial statureone who would dignify the office and who does not need the office nor any other adventitious aid to lift him into transient eminence. But somehow Mr. Parker is not a man whom the average Assemblyman delights to honor, and if Mr. Parker is elected it will be because the Republican majority this winter is swayed by gentler influences than those which are popularly supposed to prevail in Trenton. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, too, is a gentleman who would fill the position, and who has already demonstrated his fitness by valuable service rendered. But so far Mr. Frelinghuysen's canvass seems to have little "go" in it, although his friends ciaim for him a streauous and growing support. The third Essex County man is the Hon, George A. Halsey, who will probably go into the canvass with more votes than either of his neighbors. Mr Halsey is a man of excellent business capacity and a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. For many years he has held a commanding position in politics; he has served acceptably in Congress and other civil stations, and is now a member of the National Executive Committee. Like all men who have exercised a controlling force in politics, he has warm friends and bitter enemies. He is a positive candidate who will receive enthusiastic support and determined opposition.

ex-Secretary Robeson. He is singularly popular. not only in his section, but throughout the State. in the Extra Session of Congress and the present one have given him a reputation for genuine statesmanship. In addition to the respect which his capacity and attainments compel, he has the sympathy of Kepublicans on account of the unfair treatment which he has received, and their gratitude for his earnest and efficient work in the late canvass. Mr. Robeson's success in Congress is not an unmixed advantage to him now, as it affords his rivals an opportunity to urge against him that he has just been reelected to the House, where he will rank as a leader and where his experience and skill will be needed. General Wm. J. Sewell will carry the bulk of the West Jersey vote, and having the powerful aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he will set out with a strong lead in the caucus. His strength is also his weakness, for his identification with this corporation, which is credited with electing Mr. Ludlow has aroused the most resolute opposition. He will encounter an opposition, too, from men who heartmess in the late canvass. General Sewell is: man of marked administrative vicor. He served withdistinction in the War and has been elected for three successive terms to the State Senate, of which body he is now president. Camden presents for a third candidate the Hon, Themas H. Dudley, whom the country remembers for his services as Consul to Liverpool in the days when England was letting Rebel cruisers loose upon our commerce. Mr. Dudley is a convincing writer and speaker and is a leading advocate of the theory protection. In 1860, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, he succeeded in committing the Republican party to this policy by carrying through a resolution favoring protection to American industry, and in the late canvass his reply to Mongredien's " Address to American Farmers was circulated widely, and to good effect. The selection of Mr. Dudley, with his strong convictions and persistent energy, would be gratifying to the large manufacturing interests of the State. Of course this does not exhaust the list of Sena-

tornal possibilities. In the Vth Congressional District Senator Hobart, Henry C. Pitney and Wm. Walter Phelos, whose present residence in Europe is looked upon as an indication of his carelessness in the matter, have all been favorably mentioned, but, after all, it is only the Newark and Camden men who are giving their minds to the canvass. It is anybody's race to-day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

THE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE TO THE ELECTION OF THE HON. GALUSHA A. GROW-HIS FRIENDS IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE-A CHAT WITH SIMON

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 10.-The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet three weeks from next Tuesday, and speculation is rife concerning who shall be ejected to succeed Senator Wallace. There s no lack of candidates, and the county that is not pledged or does not present a "favorite son" for the position is yet to be heard from. Opinion here is very much divided on the subject, and those who generally profess to be well-informed in advance on all political movements seem to be in a quandary on the question of the Senatorship and express their views with considerable caution.

It is conceded even by those who are not his supporters that the only real strength developed by any one candidate thus far has been shown by the Hou. Galusha A. Grow, who gains considerable advantage from the fact that there is no particular concentration of forces upon any of his opponents | Buffalo last night, by a backing train.

Allegheny is not united on anybody, neither is Philadelphia, and Mr. Grow will get some votes in each of these cuies. He has the additional prestige of having announced himself a candidate early in the canvass, while none of the numerous and very excellent gentlemen named against him have yet signified their willingness to enter the lists. Besides, fifty-five of the Republican Representatives have been elected with express and emphatic instructions to support him, and to this number may now be added the six votes of Montgomery County, the regular organization of which met within the last few days and adopted resolutions requesting its members-who were hitherto uninstructedto support Mr. Grow. This makes the number of instructed members sixty-one, and of the State Senators holding over there are at least nine well-known outspoken friends of Mr. Grow, who will run the list up to seventy. The counties that have not instructed their members, but which are favorable to

Mr. Grow's election, will turnish more than the

other eight votes necessary to a majority of the Re-

publican caucus, provided those who are pledged

will stick to the instructions of their constituents.

The next Legislature will have thirty-two Republican Senators and 122 members of the House, provided Colonel Norris is elected to fill the vacancy caused by State Senator Elhott's death in Philadelphia, which now seems a forecone conclusion. It will, therefore, take seventy-eight to make a majority of the caucus, and this number, and even more, Mr. Grow's friends claum to have. The recent dectaration of Representative McKee, of Philadelphia, that Mr. Grow is the best man named thus far shows that he will have some support in that city, since it has not united, and is not likely to unite upon any candidate of its own. Added to this is the fact that Senator Cameron has not proclaimed his preferences for any candidate, and is not likely to do so. He has thus far maintained a neutral position, in accordance with his promise made to Mr. Grow and others, and no matter what his personal opinious may be he will not take sides. It is no violation of confidence to state that in the course of a triendly chat with General Sumon Cameron this morning he expressed said it did not seem to him that any of the gentlemen named against Mr. Grow was likely to concentrate sufficient strength to defeat him. The General also informed me that he had no personal preferences in the matter further than to see the State represented by a good man in the councils of the Nation. The so industriously circulated, to the effect that the Camerons are working against Mr. Grow, is entirely without foundation. They are working against no one in this fight, and their policy is to

entirely without foundation. They are working against no one in this fight, and their policy is to let him win who can.

A strong opponent of Mr. Grow's, occupying an active position in State politics, but who refuses to permit the use of his name, thinks it possible to concentrate upon some man who can defeat Mr. Grow by making a big breach in the instructed support of the latter. The way to accomplish this, he says, is to name numerous candidates, among them men prominent in the counties that have instructed their members for Grow, and then have them mine their strength on a new man at the eleventh hour. There seems to be no prospect, however, of the success of such a coup demain. Mr. Grow's supporters are solid, and will remain so. He appears to have the utmost confidence in their fidelity, and thinks his opponents do the incoming Legislature a great injustice by assuming for a mement that its members would disregard their instructions. Certain it is, however, that nothing short of a complete violation of instructions on the part of constituents can bring about Mr. Grow's defeat, judging the situation from its present aspect, and it is not a rash prediction to say that with the present favorable condition in his behalf at the critical moment Mr. Grow will be elected on the avorable condition in his ochaif at the oment Mr. Grow will be elected on the

### THE KANSAS INVADERS.

SIGNS OF INDECISION-THE MARCH DELAYED. HUNNEWELL, Kan., Dec. 12.-There has een no new move on the part of the Oklahoma settlers, They spent the Sabbath, in religious worship, two memthe settlers and joined in the service. These officers are having a great influence over the settlers, and if blood shed is prevented it will be through their efforts. They Of the Camden group, the most widely known is from going, and they had better await the action of Congress. While the determination to go is still strong, it

is now hoped that conservative counsels will prevail. The Rev. Mr. Cory, in his sermon to-day, said he hoped that, since they had changed their officers, they had a that, since they had changed their neroes the line at once. This sentiment was applicated. After the services to-night a colony meeting was held to determine the course for to-morrow. Speeches were made by members of the colony in favor of going into the Territory at once, and

## MARINE CASUALTIES.

NEWPORT, R. F., Dec. 12 .- Owing to a slight disarrangement of the machinery of the steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, the steamer Old Colony went out in her place to-night. It was intended to withdraw the Providence from the line for the winter to-morrow night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.-The steamboat Kittle Nor. with 156 bales of cotton on board, has been burned to the water's edge below Monticello, on the Pearl River. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12 .- A private letter from Bay St. Lawrence says a vessel was wrecken at Pleasant Bay near Chetleamp, during the recent gale, and twenty-two persons were lost. The name of the vessel is not given but there is little doubt of the truth of the report, as that place is one of the roughest and most duagerous on the Cape Breton coast.

# BRISK DEMAND FOR BRICK.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 11 .- More brick have been made on the Hudson hiver during the past year than ever before. The total output for the season will een very small, as the season was peculiarly favorable Prices have ruled rather low most of the time, but of Prices have ruled rather low most of the time, but of late they have advanced to SS or S9 per thousand, and the demand has been very brisk. Militions of brick that were designed for present market will, owing to the early close of navigation, remain in yard until the opening of the raver. The case is now rendered doubly aggravating by the present high prices, and many of the smaller firms will be embarrassed in consequence, J. S. Kline, of Port Ewen, near this city, has been making brick on a new plan the past season. He dries the brick by steam under cover and not in the sun; and burns them in permanent kins with coal instead of wood. He will make 50,000 per day.

## A DEFAULTER IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 12.-Frederick L Almy, bookkeeper for E. T. Smith & Co., wholesal By faisifying the books, he has taken the above sum in ten months and spent it in fast tiving. He visited Bos-ton frequently, and claims to have lost a good share of the money in gambiling rooms in that city, losing \$600 in one night. His salary was \$15 per week. He has a wife and child who are visiting in Philadephia, and are ignorant of his crime. He had \$800 in his possession when arrested. By faisifying the books, he has taken the above sum t

## EVADING THE WHISKEY TAX.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12.—Collector Woodcock has received a dispatch from Commissioner Raus stating that there seems to be a revival of lilicit distri fenders. Collector Woodcock telegraphed in reply that he did not think the circumstances as yet required the use of an armed force, but he would see that the law was fully executed.

## FATAL EXPLOSION IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 11 .- A kneading machine charged with gas, in the Vienna Baking Establishment on Ruggles-st., exploded with great force to-day, badiy shattering one side of the building. A flying viece of frod struck G. K. Withington, the proprietor, on the head, fracturing his skull, and injuring him tatally.

AN ENGINEER RUN OVER AND KILLED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12 .- William Benly, an engineer, on the Eric Railway, was killed at East

who have thus far been named for the position. CHANGES IN CITY OFFICES.

RESULTS OF DEFEATING TAMMANY. W THE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE VICTORY OF PEIDAY-DIVISION OF THE

PATRONAGE-FEELING IN THE VARIOUS FAC-

TIONS-EFFECIS ON THEIR STRENGTH. The politicians are now anxiously discussing the extent and effect of the changes to be made in the city departments as the result of the overthrow of Mr. Kelly. It is generally believed that there will be a very extensive weeding out of Tammany men, whose places will be filled by Republicans and Irving Hall Democrats. The changes are likely to be less general in the Finance Department than in some others, as Mr. Campbell is not a bitter partisan. The Tammany Democrats still show a bold front, and claim that their power in city politics will not be seriously weakened by the defeat of Friday. Their opponents laugh at such a claim. It is thought that the Fox-Bowe-Purser wing of Irving Hall will soon be absorbed either by Tammany or the other Irving Hall faction.

POLITICAL COMMENT AND ANTICIPATION. THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SEVERAL FACTIONS IN THE CITY DEPARTMENTS-HOW THE BAL-ANCE OF POWER WILL BE CHANGED-INTRIGUES

IN IRVING HALL. The revolution which has been effected in the City Government was still the universal topic of conversation yesterday among politicians of all shades of opinion. That it was a very severe blow to Tammany Hall and the supremacy of John Kelly was the profound conviction of Republicans and Irving Hall Democrats, "The Tammany Hall leaders will see their district associations torn to pieces," said a prominent Irving Hall leader vester-"These will not submit to the dictation of John Kelly and the Gales and Purroys when they have no longer any patronage to dispense. The better class of Democrats were either driven out or left Tammany Hall in disgust some time ago. They bave nothing but mercenaries left, and these will not remain when the public crib is closed to them. There will be only a shell left of Tammany Hail after the new General Committee is chosen,"

On the other hand, the Tammany Hall men declare that they will fight all the harder for their defeat, because they were beaten by the treachery of four of their own number. "The Tammany General Committee is not composed of office-holders," said one of the Tammany leaders. "We were never stronger and never made a more successful fight than when we were reorganizing in 1872 and 1873. We are done with the Democracy that is represented by Samuel J. Tilden and Mayor Cooper. We will teach them that there is life in the old Hall yet. We have made a successful fight without the aid of patronage before, and we will do it again."

These represent the extreme views of the adherents of both factions. There is no question that the defeat of Mr. Keliy and the confirmation of so many of Tammany's foes will cripple the Tammany organization to some extent. And a corresponding advantage will result to that faction in Irving Hell represented by Mayor Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, Maurice J. Power, John Tracey, Thomas Costigan and William P. Mitchell. Before the changes of Friday Tammany had control of one-half the Police Department, including the Street-Cleaning Bureau, one-half the Fire Department, the whole of the Finance Department, one-half the Park Department, one-half the Health Department, the whole of the Tax Department, one-half the Department of Charities and Correction, the Register's Office, and a large representation in the State and City Courts. By the action of Friday Tammany loses the Finance Department, the control of the Tax Department, and probably of the Park and Dock Departments.

In the Police Department, General Smith and

Commissioner Nichols will probably remain faithful

have won the settlers over to the belief that the Army | to Tammany Hall in the main, although General Smith has been very restless and inclined to break hounds of late. There has been some doubt for more than a year just where President King, of the Fire Department, stands. He voted for Governor Robinin Tammany Hall. While Tammany Hall and the Republicans acted in harmony, Commissioners Gorman (Tammany) and Van Cott (Republican) controlled the patronage. If now President King has colony in layer of going into the receiving a concept of the ward on a solid party, that the settlers would agree to ward one more day, heping for Congressional action.

The Rev. Mr. Cory said he had just travelled through sixteen counties in Western Kansas, and there was actual suffering. The leaders say they have aroused a hungry people and cannot control them. Tammany Hail for some time, and he virtually controls the appointments in the Health Dengriment. The Department of Docks will now be controlled by a Board consisting of Henry F. Dimock, a member of Irving Hall and a close personal and political friend of Corporation Counsel Whitney; William Laimbeer (Republicae) and Jacob Vanderpoel (l'ammany Democrat). There has been a vacancy in this Department, owing to the death of Jacob A. West-rvelt, for more than a year and a half. The patronage was divided be-tween Tammany and Irving itail. The Republis cans will now demand a share, and this must be obtained at the expense of Tammany Hall. The Park Department Commission will be composed of Salem H. Wales (Republican), in pince of James F. Wenman (Fammany), Andrew H. Green (frying Hall Democrat), Smith E. Lane (Tammany), and Samuel Conover (Independent Democrat). Messes, Conover and Green have been acting together since the latter was appointed by Mayor Cooper to fitl a vacancy, Should Mr. Wales conclude to act with them, Mr. Lane would be in a hopeless intootity, and Tammany Hall would not receive any further patronage in that Department, and would probably lose what it now possesses. The Department of Taxes and Assessments will have as its heads John D. Lawson (Republican), John N. Hayward (originally a Tammany Democrat, but an adherent of frying Hall since the contest between Lucius Robinson and John Kelly for Governor), and George B. Vanderpoel (Democrat). Mr. Vanderpoel was appointed by Smith. Ely just before he left the office of Mayor. He was then supposed to be a supporter of Tammany Hall, but owing to the political changes which have taken place in the last two years it is difficult to say just where he stands. In any case, he cannot prevent whatever changes Messrs. Hayward and Law son may decide upon.

That there will be a great many changes in the Departments between this date and the end of the first week in January no one conversant with the political situation doubts for a moment. Such is the inevitable result of a battle like that of Friday last. The prominent supporters of Tammany Hall will be driven from the Departments where Irving Hall and the Republicans have control. Especially is this likely to be the case in the Park, Tax, Dock and Excise Departments, where the Republicans for more than a year have had no voice in the control or the distribution of patrowage. It is not probable that Controller Campbell will dismiss the men who have been for many years at the head of burcaus in the Finance Department, and who, from long acquaintance with their workings and the many laws relating to them which have been passed from time to time, are almost indispensable. And the same is true of some of the subordinates, one of whom at least has been employed in the office for nearly forty years. These men have never taken an active part in politics. Their positions are looked upon as important parts of the city's insucial machinery. But there are other positions filled by heutenants of Mr. Kelly, which are looked uton as political places, and these are likely soon to be filled by Irving Hall men. Conspicuous among these are the offices of Collector of Assessments, now filled by Edward Gilon with a salary of \$3,000 and Collector of City Revenue, now filled by Edward T. Firzpatrick, with a salary of \$3,000. There is also a number of roughler bositions whose tenants can be trol or the distribution of patronage. It is not probable